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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/13/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/622,572	TAKAHASHI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Phuong-Thao Cao	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 December 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15, 29, 30, 33 and 34* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15, 29, 30, 33 and 34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *9/15, 10/31, 12/13/06 & 2/9/07.*

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is in response to Amendment filed on 12/13/2006.

2.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 14 and 15 have been amended. Currently, claims 1-15, 29, 30, 33 and 34

are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The Information Disclosure Statements (IDS) filed by Applicant on 9/15/2006,

10/31/2006, 12/13/2006 and 02/09/2007 have been received and considered. Copies of reviewed

IDS(s) are enclosed with this office action.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 14 have been considered but are moot

in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

5.   Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: it is unclear if the feature

"the Web information identification" in line 3 of claim 3 refers to the feature "a reference Web

information identification" in line 5 of claim 2. Appropriate correction is required.

6.   Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: "with" in phrase "with is

passed through the other functions" in line 11 is believed to be "which". Appropriate correction

is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
> and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
> pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
> contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8.   Claims 1, 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not

described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant

art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed

invention.

The subject matter "includes the common path information to connection information

which is passed through the function" in line 20 of claim 1, in line 11 of claim 6, and in line 14

of claim 14 is not disclosed in the specification.

9.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10.   Claims 1, 6, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1, 6 and 14, the meaning of "includes the common path information to

connection information which is passed through the function" as recited in line 20 of claim 1, in

line 11 of claim 6, and in line 14 of claim 14 is unclear (e.g., what is the connection information,

how to include the common path information to connection information, and what it means with

"passed through").

Claim 15 recites the limitation "the Web information generating part" in 10. There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12.   Claims 1-4, 6, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 29, 30, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over <u>Adachi</u> (Japanese Publication No 2000-285052) in view of <u>Yoshifumi et</u>

<u>al.</u> (Japanese Publication No 2001-273228).

        As to claim 1, <u>Adachi</u> teaches:

"An information processing apparatus connectable to a terminal through a network (see Detailed

Description, paragraphs [0001], [0005], [0006] and [0012], wherein a client is equivalent to

<u>Applicant</u>'s "a terminal"), said information processing apparatus comprising:

        "a reference Web information generating part specifying at least one of a terminal type,

language or profile of the terminal based on first request requesting Web information, said first

request sent from the terminal through the network" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015]

and [0018] and Drawing 5, wherein URL inverter or converter is equivalent to <u>Applicant</u>'s

"reference Web Information generating part", client is equivalent to <u>Applicant</u>'s "terminal", and

the URL acquisition demand from a client is equivalent to <u>Applicant</u>'s "first request sent from

the terminal"); and

        "a communicating part sending the reference Web information to the terminal as a

response with respect to the first request" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] discloses a

means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted

URL information is equivalent to <u>Applicant</u>'s "the reference Web information", which indicates

the inclusion of a communicating part as illustrated in <u>Applicant</u>'s claim language; also see

[0018]);

"wherein the reference Web information generating part generates reference Web

information" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] and [0018] wherein URL inverter or

converter is equivalent to Applicant's "the reference Web information generating part", and URL

information or URL of the conversion result is equivalent to Applicant's "reference Web

information")

"that includes a reference path created by adding common path information

indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile

information wherein at least one of the terminal type information, language information

or profile information shows at least one of a specified terminal type, language, or

profile, and wherein the path is indicated in the first request for accessing the Web

information" (see Detailed Description, [0018], [0020], [0023]-[0025] and Drawing 5,

wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path");

and

"that allows the terminal to automatically access Web information specified by

the reference path" (see Detailed Description, [0023] and [0029]-[0032] which disclose

that appropriate Web information is automatically accessed using the returned URL

wherein returned URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path"); and

"the communicating part receives a second request for requesting the Web information

specified by the reference path" (see Detailed Description, [0029]-[0032] wherein each of

retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path", and a mouse button click on any

link of the result URL list is equivalent to second request as illustrated in Applicant's claim

language, and a communicating part must be included to communicate and respond to the

request as disclosed).

Adachi does not teach:

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent

of the common path information", and

"includes the common path information to connection information which is passed

through the function".

Yoshifumi et al. teaches:

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent

of the common path information" (see [0018] and [0019] for the disclosure of redirecting to the

pass of CGI with which a HTTP request corresponds wherein the information in the redirection

place URL which redirecting to the pass of CGI as disclosed is equivalent to "relative path

information" as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0015] for the disclosure of

each HTML document has the CGI program suitably), and

"includes the common path information to connection information which is passed

through the function" (see [0019] for the example of URL and the disclosure of through the pass

of CGI program with which a HTTP request corresponds a dynamic web page is generated

according to a user's information (profile information) and a user's attribute (see [0008])

including user agent (terminal type information) and language).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified Adachi by the teaching of Yoshifumi et al. to add the features of

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the

common path information", and "includes the common path information to connection

information which is passed through the function" since the features provide an effective way to

serve web information to different terminal types (see [0008] and [0016]) by allowing the web

server to dynamically generate a web page according to the user agent (represents a terminal

type), language and user profile (see Yoshifumi et al., [0019], [0022] and [0023]).

As to claim 2, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 1

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"wherein when said communicating part receives the first request from the next work,

said communicating part additional provides a default value for at least one of the terminal type,

language or profile, indicated in the common path information and a reference Web information

identification as a relative path information for identifying said reference Web information

generating part to the path for the Web information indicated in the first·request" (see Detailed

Description, [0008], [0012]-[0015] and [0033], and Drawing 5), and

"said reference Web information generating part is executed by the reference Web

information identification additionally provided by the communicating part and replaces the

default value with the at least one specified terminal type, language or profile" (see Detailed

Description, [0014]-[0015] and Drawing 5, wherein URL inverter is equivalent to Applicant's

"reference Web information generating part").

As to claim 3, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 2

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"wherein said communicating part create the reference path by adding the default value

for the common path information before the Web information identification for identifying the

Web information in the path for the Web information indicated in the first request" (see Drawing

5, line14, for *http://aaa.com/English/Index.html* which is a URL of the first request wherein

English is the default language value and *Index.html* is a Web information identification).

As to claim 4, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 1

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified does not teach:

"a Web information generating part being executed as the function by the second request,

receiving the connection information including common path information, and generating a Web

information".

Yoshifumi et al. teaches:

"a Web information generating part being executed as the function by the second request,

receiving the connection information including common path information, and generating a Web

information" (see [0018] and [0019] wherein the redirection place URL created from the original

URL of HTTP demand is equivalent to Applicant's "second request", URL is equivalent to

Applicant's "connection information" and the web page is generated by the pass of CGI

(function)).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified <u>Adachi</u> by the teaching of <u>Yoshifumi et al.</u> to add the feature of

including a Web information generating part being executed as the function by the second

request, receiving the connection information including common path information, and

generating a Web information since this feature provide an effective way to serve web

information to different terminal types (see [0008] and [0016]) by allowing the web server to

dynamically generate a web page according to the user agent (represents a terminal type),

language and user profile (see <u>Yoshifumi et al.</u>, [0019], [0022] and [0023]).

<u>Adachi</u> as modified teaches:

"a display information generating part generating a Web page by describing the Web

information corresponding to the terminal in a display format for display the Web information at

the terminal based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type

information, language information or profile information included in a result received from the

Web information generation part" (see [0037] for outputting according to a user environment).

As to claim 6, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 4

and is similarly rejected including the following:

<u>Adachi</u> as modified teaches:

"wherein a plurality of other Web information generating parts are executed as other

functions by a third request, receiving the connection information including common path, and

generating other Web information other than the Web information, said other Web information

linked from the Web information by the relative path, in which each of said other functions is

conducted as a process being independent of the common path information" (see Adachi, [0037]

for applying a Web gateway program and Yoshifumi et al., [0015] and [0019] for associating

CGI program with HTML document and the characteristics of relative link of documents at the

same server),

"wherein the communication part receives the third request for requesting the other web

information specified by the relative path, and including the common path information to the

connection information with is passed through the other functions" (see Adachi, [0037] for

applying a Web gateway program and Yoshifumi et al., [0015] and [0019] for associating CGI

program with HTML document and the characteristic of relative link of documents at the same

server (related by a relative path)); and

"wherein when one of the other Web information generating part corresponding to the

other Web information generates the other Web information in response to a third request for

requesting the other Web information selected by a user at the terminal displaying the Web

information, said display information generating part generates the Web page for displaying the

other Web information suitable for the terminal at the terminal, based on the terminal type

information set in the reference path" (see Means, [0031]-[0034] wherein client or browser is

equivalent to Applicant's "terminal", and conversion program is equivalent to Applicant's

"display information generating part").

As to claim 9, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"an image forming part forming a image" (see Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the

disclosed image must be formed from a image forming part as illustrated in Applicant's claim

language); and

"an image formation controlling part controlling said image forming part" (see Detailed

Description, [0023] wherein the disclosure of accessing the image of suitable amount of

information according to the version of OS of the client implies the inclusion of an image

formation controlling part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language),

"wherein at least one of said Web information generating part and said other Web

information generating part obtaining information concerning said image forming part from said

image formation controlling part and generates the Web information based on the obtaining

information" (see Detailed Description, [0023]).

As to claim 11, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"wherein said display information generating part generates the Web page displaying the

Web information or the other Web information generated by said Web information generating

part or said other Web information generating parts, in a font size suitable for the terminal, based

on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information,

language information or profile information set based on the reference path in common" (see

Detailed Description, [0023]-[0025] and [0032] and Drawing 6).

As to claim 12, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"wherein said display information generating part generates the Web page displaying the

Web information or the other Web information generated by said Web information generating

part or said other Web information generating parts, by number of letters suitable for the

terminal, based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type

information, language information or profile information set based on the reference path in

common" (see Detailed Description, [0025] wherein the disclosure of changing into URL of the

page of the optimal amount of information is equivalent to Applicant's claim language; see

[0033] for the generating of Web page).

As to claim 14, Adachi teaches:

"An information processing method" (see Abstract and Detailed Description [0011] and [0015])

comprising:

"specifying at least one of a terminal type, language or profile of a terminal connected

through a network based on a first requesting Web information, said first request sent from the

terminal through the network" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] and [0018] and Drawing

5, client is equivalent to Applicant's "terminal", and the URL acquisition demand from a client is

equivalent to Applicant's "first request sent from the terminal");

"generating reference Web information that includes a reference path created by adding

common path information indicating at least one of a terminal type information, language

information, profile information showing at least one of the specified terminal type language or

profile to a path indicated in the first request for accessing the Web information and that allows

the terminal automatically accesses to the reference path" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-

[0014] and [0018], and URL information or URL of the conversion result generated by the URL

converter is equivalent to Applicant's "reference Web information"; see [0018], [0020], [0023]-

[0025] and Drawing 5, wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicant's

"reference path"; see [0023] and [0029]-[0032] which disclose that appropriate Web information

is automatically accessed using the returned URL wherein returned URL is equivalent to

Applicant's "reference path"); and

"sending the reference Web information to the terminal as a response with respect to the

first request, and receiving a second request for requesting the Web information specified by the

reference path" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] discloses a means for returning the

URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information is

equivalent to Applicant's "the reference Web information", and URL acquisition demand from a

client is equivalent to Applicant's "first request"; see [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved

URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the

result URL list is equivalent to second request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language).

Adachi does not teach:

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent

of the common path information", and

"includes the common path information to connection information which is passed

through the function".

Yoshifumi et al. teaches:

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent

of the common path information" (see [0018] and [0019] for the disclosure of redirecting to the

pass of CGI with which a HTTP request corresponds wherein the information in the redirection

place URL which redirecting to the pass of CGI as disclosed is equivalent to "relative path

information" as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0015] for the disclosure of

each HTML document has the CGI program suitably), and

"includes the common path information to connection information which is passed

through the function" (see [0019] for the example of URL and the disclosure of through the pass

of CGI program with which a HTTP request corresponds a dynamic web page is generated

according to a user's information (profile information) and a user's attribute (see [0008])

including user agent (terminal type information) and language).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified Adachi by the teaching of Yoshifumi et al. to add the features of

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the

common path information", and "includes the common path information to connection

information which is passed through the function" since the features provide an effective way to

serve web information to different terminal types (see [0008] and [0016]) by allowing the web

server to dynamically generate a web page according to the user agent (represents a terminal

type), language and user profile (see Yoshifumi et al., [0019], [0022] and [0023]).

As to claim 15, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim

14 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified does not teach:

"generating the Web information by executing the function in response to the second

request, the receiving the connection information including common path information".

Yoshifumi et al. teaches:

"generating the Web information by executing the function in response to the second

request, the receiving the connection information including common path information" (see

[0018] and [0019] wherein the redirection place URL created from the original URL of HTTP

demand is equivalent to Applicant's "second request", URL is equivalent to Applicant's

"connection information" and the web page is generated by the pass of CGI (function)).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified Adachi by the teaching of Yoshifumi et al. to add the feature of

including a Web information generating part being executed as the function by the second

request, receiving the connection information including common path information, and

generating a Web information since this feature provide an effective way to serve web

information to different terminal types (see [0008] and [0016]) by allowing the web server to

dynamically generate a web page according to the user agent (represents a terminal type),

language and user profile (see Yoshifumi et al., [0019], [0022] and [0023]).

Adachi as modified teaches:

"generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal

in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the common path

information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or

profile information included in a result received from the Web information generation part" (see

[0037] for outputting according to a user environment).

As to claim 29, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 1

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"a profile reference Web information generating part specifying a profile requested by a

profile change request to change the profile with respect to Web information display at the

terminal, said profile change request sent from the terminal through the network, and generating

profile reference Web information that includes a profile reference path created by setting profile

information showing the specified profile to a path for accessing the Web information and that

allows the terminal to automatically accesses to the profile reference path" (see Detailed

Description, [0012]-[0015], [0024]-[0027], [0029]-[0032], and Drawing 5 and 6 wherein URL

acquisition demand to change URL information according profile information (such as user's

age, user name, an affiliation organization, etc)is equivalent to Applicant's "profile change

request", converted or changed URL information is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference

Web information", returned URL is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference path");

"a communicating part sending the profile reference Web information to the terminal as a

response with respect to the profile change request, and receiving an auto-accessed request for

requesting the Web information suitable for the profile by the profile reference path" (see

Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] discloses a means for returning the URL information after

conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information regarding user's profile (such as a user's age, a user's executive, a user name, etc) is equivalent to Applicant's "the profile reference Web information" and client is equivalent to Applicant's "terminal", which indicates the inclusion of a communicating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; see [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent to an auto-accessed request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language, and a communicating part must be included to communicate and respond to the request as disclosed);

"an authenticating part authenticating the user of the terminal when the auto-accessed request is received and allowing to provide the Web information suitable for the profile indicated in the profile reference path based on an authentication result" (see Detailed Description, [0027] wherein log-in is a way to authenticating the user of the terminal as illustrated in Applicant's claim language).

As to claim 30, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 29 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"a Web information generating part generating a Web information" (see Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the disclosure of the image for accessing in the Web indication the inclusion of a Web information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0033] for information accessible by URL); and

"a display information generating part generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the profile information obtained from the reference path indicated by the auto-accessed request" (see Detailed Description, [0023] and [0033] wherein conversion program functions as a display information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0027] for the disclosure of individual humanity news based on a user's age, executive, and user ID).

As to claim 33, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 14 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"specifying a profile requested by a profile change request to change the profile after the profile is request, with respect to Web information display at the terminal, said profile change request sent from the terminal through the network, and generating profile reference Web information that includes a profile reference path created by setting profile information showing the specified profile to a path for accessing the Web information and that allows the terminal to automatically accesses to the profile reference path" (see Detailed Description, [0012]-[0015], [0024]-[0027], [0029]-[0032], and Drawing 5 and 6 wherein URL acquisition demand to change URL information according profile information (such as user's age, user name, an affiliation organization, etc)is equivalent to Applicant's "profile change request", converted or changed URL information is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference Web information", returned URL is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference path");

"sending the profile reference Web information to the terminal as a response with respect to the profile change request, and receiving an auto-accessed request for requesting the Web information suitable for the profile by the profile reference path" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] discloses a means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information regarding user's profile (such as a user's age, a user's executive, a user name, etc) is equivalent to Applicant's "the profile reference Web information" and client is equivalent to Applicant's "terminal"; and see [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent to an auto-accessed request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language);

"authenticating the user of the terminal when the auto-accessed request is received and allowing to provide the Web information suitable for the profile indicated in the profile reference path based on an authentication result" (see Detailed Description, [0027] wherein log-in is a way to authenticating the user as illustrated in Applicant's claim language).

As to claim 34, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 33 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"generating a Web information" (see Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the disclosure of the image for accessing in the Web indication the inclusion of a Web information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0033] for information accessible by URL); and

"generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal

in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the profile

information obtained from the reference path indicated by the auto-accessed request" (see

Detailed Description, [0023] and [0033] wherein conversion program functions as a display

information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0027] for the

disclosure of individual humanity news based on a user's age, executive, and user ID).

13.   Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi

(Japanese Publication No 2000-285052) in view of Yoshifumi et al. (Japanese Publication No

2001-273228) as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Chen et al. (US Publication No

US 2003/0020746).

As to claims 5 and 10, these claims are rejected based on arguments given above for

rejected claim 4 and are similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. do not teach "an XML describing part describing the web

information generated by said Web information generating part and the common path

information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or

profile information in an extensible markup language"; and

"an HTML converting part generating the Web page by converting the Web information

described in the extensive markup language into a hypertext markup language in accordance

with a style sheet corresponding to the Web information based on at least one of the terminal

type information, language information or profile information".

Chen et al. teach "an XML describing part describing the Web information generated by said Web information generating part and the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information in an extensible markup language" (see Chen et al., [0033] and [0035], and Adachi, [0012]-[0015]); and

"an HTML converting part generating the Web page by converting the Web information described in the extensible markup language into a hypertext markup language in accordance with a style sheet corresponding to the Web information based on at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information" (see Chen et al., [0035]-[0037] wherein XSL file is equivalent to Applicant's "style sheet", and see Adachi, [0012]-[0015]).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. by the teaching of Chen et al., because adding an XML describing part describing the Web information generated by said Web information generating part and the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information in an extensible markup language provides an effective way to integrate Web data from a variety of sources since XML is a uniform language suitable for representing information (see Chen et al., [0023] and [0033]), and adding an HTML converting part generating the Web page by converting the Web information described in the extensible markup language into a hypertext markup language in accordance with a style sheet corresponding to the Web information based on at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information provides an effective way for representing information to a user since HTML format is a format suitable for representation to a user (see Chen et al., [0035]).

As to claim 10, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 5

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

"wherein said display information generating part generates the Web page by additionally

providing an image to the Web information or the other Web information generated by the Web

information generating part or the other Web information generating part, based one the common

path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or

profile information set based on the reference path in common" (see Detailed Description,

[0023]-[0025]).

14.   Claims 7, 8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Adachi (Japanese Publication No 2000-285052) in view of Yoshifumi et al. (Japanese

Publication No 2001-273228) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Watson et al.

(Publication No US 2004/0049574).

As to claim 7, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6,

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. do not teach:

"A Web frame information generating part setting relative paths for the Web information

and the other Web information to display for each of a plurality of frames, and generating Web

frame information defining the plurality of frames to divide the Web page",

Watson et al. teach:

"a Web frame information generating part setting relative paths for the Web information
and the other information to display for each of a plurality of frames, and generating Web frame
information defining the plurality of frames to divide the Web page" (see [0073]-[0076] and Fig.
5A-C wherein "panes" is equivalent to Applicant's "frames" and layout for the web page as
disclosed implies the inclusion of functions equivalent to Applicant's "Web frame information
generating part").

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to have modified Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. by the teaching of Watson et
al. to include a Web frame information generating part, since adding a Web frame information
generating part setting relative paths for the Web information and other Web information to
display for each of a plurality of frames and generating Web frame information defining the
plurality of frame to divide the Web page would provide a powerful tool to display data from
different sources. As a result, data navigation is more effective.

Adachi as modified teaches:

"wherein said reference Web information generating part generates the reference web
information that includes the reference path to access the Web frame information created by
adding the common path information indicating at least one of terminal type information,
language information or profile information to a path for the Web frame information and that
allows the terminal to automatically access to the reference path" (see Detailed Description,
[0013]-[0014] and [0018] wherein URL inverter or converter is equivalent to Applicant's
"reference Web information generating part", and URL information or URL of the conversion

result is equivalent to Applicant's "reference Web information"; see [0020], [0023]-[0025] and

Drawing 5, wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path";

see [0023] and [0029]-[0032] which disclose that appropriate Web information is automatically

accessed using the returned URL wherein returned URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference

path"), and

"when said communicating part sends the reference Web information to the terminal as

response to the first request and receives the second request requesting the Web frame

information by the reference path from the terminal, said Web frame information generating part

is executed" (see Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] discloses a means for returning the URL

information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information is equivalent

to Applicant's "the reference Web information", which indicates the inclusion of a

communicating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; see [0029]-[0032] wherein each

of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path", and a mouse button click on any

link of the result URL list is equivalent to second request as illustrated in Applicant's claim

language, and a communicating part must be included to communicate and respond to the

request as disclosed).

As to claim 8, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 7,

and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. do not teach:

"wherein said display information generating part disables the Web frame information

generating part based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal

type information, language information or profile information obtained from the reference path

indicated in the second request, and generates the Web page that allows the terminal directly

access the Web information by a relative path for the Web information requested by the first

request".

Watson et al. teach:

"wherein said display information generating part disable the Web frame information

generating part based on the terminal type information obtained from the reference path

indicated in the second request, and generate the Web page that allows the terminal to directly

access the Web information by a relative path for the Web information requested by the first

request" (see e.g., [0073] and [0077] disclose that the layout for a web page include multiple

panes on a Web page("panes" is equivalent to Applicant's "frames") when displaying on a PC or

TV screen or PDA, but same document is displayed on WAP telephone as including single pane

decks, which implies the Web frame information generating part must be disabled based on the

terminal type information, and single pane decks as disclosed allowed the terminal to directly

access the Web information by a relative path as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also

see [0160]; also see Adachi, [0023] and [0033] wherein conversion program is equivalent to

Applicant's "display information generating part").

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. by the teaching of Watson et

al. since adding the feature of disabling the Web frame information generating part based on the

common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language

information or profile information obtained from the reference path provide an effective way to

control the use of web frames only on terminals suitable for such frame display.

As to claim 13, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim

7, and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Watson et al. do not teach "said reference Web information

generating part, said Web information generating part, said other Web information generating

part, and Web frame information generating part are programs developed by C language".

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Adachi as modified by implementing the invention of

Adachi as modified using C language because programs written in C language are easily adapted

to new environments since C language is a dominant language in systems and microcomputer

applications programming, and moreover using any effective language to implement a program

is a decision of choice.

Conclusion

15.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Phuong-Thao Cao whose telephone number is (571) 272-2735.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM (Mon - Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
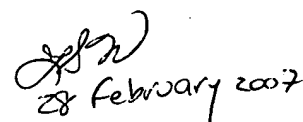
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PTC

February 23, 2007

CHARLES RONES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER